

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 3--NO. 69.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1884.

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Full line of Burial Robes and all articles required by the undertaking trade. Orders promptly attended to day or night. mch31ly No. 61, East Second Street.

R. H. STANTON'S
LAW OFFICE
has been removed to the lower floor of the Eagle building, on Court street, where he will attend to any business in the Circuit Courts or Court of Appeals and Superior Court, which may be entrusted to him. d28dmo

THE PLACE TO GET CHEAP
BED-ROOM SUITS
—IS AT—
GEORGE ORL, Jr.'s,
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Vehicles of all kinds, good stock and careful drivers. Horses kept by the day, or week on reasonable terms. Second st., between Market and Limestone. apl17dly

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OPEN AT ALL HOURS.
Work promptly and satisfactorily done. Terms reasonable. Front street, between Market and Sutton. apl17dly

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Sanitary Engineer, Gas and Steam-fitter. Dealer in plumber's goods, Pumps, Hose, Sewer Pipes, Lead and Iron Piping, Steam and Water Ganges. No. 1, west Second street, opposite Geisel's grocery. apl17dly MAYSVILLE, KY.

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—Dealers in—
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And FINDINGS,
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Manufacturer and originator of the celebrated brands of
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Silver Dollar, Wm. Hunt's Dark Horse, Happy Smoke, Three Beauties, Cordwood and Gold Slugs. Second Street, Mayville, Ky.

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Livery and Sale Stable.
A full line of all kinds of vehicles on hand for sale, hire or exchange. Horses kept by day, week or month. Largest and best appointed Livery Stable in the west. Prices as low as any. Best attention to vehicles stored. Telephone connection. No. 40 and 42 west Second St., apl17dly MAYSVILLE, KY.

NEW FIRM.
BISSET, McCLANAHAN & SHEA,
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Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Marbleized Mantels, and manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.
Special attention paid to tin roofing, gutter and spouting. Practical plumbers, gas and steam fitters. Wrought iron and lead pipes, etc. All work attended to promptly and warranted. 23 E. Second st., apl17y MAYSVILLE, KY.

SIMMONS
Medicated Well-Water.
A Specific for **DYSPEPSIA** and **DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.**

HAS been used with most gratifying success in many obstinate cases. Prof. F. W. Clark, professor of Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class with that of the Alleghany Springs, of Virginia," the medicinal virtues of which are too well known to be stated here. Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain C. W. Boyd, Levanina Ohio; Captain C. M. Holloway, Cincinnati; Ohio; J. J. Raibe, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in half barrels and runs by
GUS. SIMMONS, Proprietor,
Abordene, Ohio.
m22d4wtf

AFFAIRS IN FAR LANDS.

THE EVENTS OF OVER THE OCEAN.

The Gladstone Censure Debated in Parliament—Progress of the War in Egypt—Troops Pushed to the Front.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote moved for a vote upon his amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne censuring the Government's Egyptian policy. Mr. Gladstone rose to reply to the speaker against the Government. He defended his Egyptian policy, asserting that it was entirely consistent with England's previous course in regard to the Khedive's dominion. He again disavowed any wish or intention to assist the Khedive in reconquering the Sudan. The possession of the Sudan, he argued, had not conferred any benefit upon Egypt, while it had cost her a hundred thousand lives to maintain her supremacy in that country. He gave assurance that everything possible would be done to relieve the beleaguered garrisons and confirmed the statement that a force of English troops would speedily be pushed forward to Takar. The debate was then adjourned.

THE ABYSSINIAN KING.
LONDON, Feb. 14.—It is reported that the English, French and German Consuls in Abyssinia had combined in an urgent request to King John to remain neutral in the Sudan. This action is inspired by the expressed desire of the Abyssinian monarch to have a personal conference with an English representative on the Sudan border.

FRENCH TO ASSIST THE ENGLISH.
LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Post states that M. Ferry had intended in the event of a speedy settlement of the Tonquin troubles to have the French troops returning from China land at Suakim to cooperate with the British forces, but the prolonged resistance of Baedini defeated this plan.

A MASSACRE FEARED.
CAIRO, Feb. 14.—Six men and thirty women were taken prisoners by the rebels at Sinkat. In the absence of definite information the greatest fears are entertained as to the fate of the great majority of refugees who had gathered there.

GORDON CONFIDENT.
CAIRO, Feb. 14.—Telegrams from General Gordon state that he is now more than ever confident of success. He has asked the chiefs of various tribes to meet and confer with him en route, and has received favorable responses from many of them.

HONORING GORDON.
CAIRO, Feb. 14.—It is spoken of as showing the friendliness of the Nile tribes for General Gordon that upon his approach to Herber the town was illuminated in his honor, and he was received with great ceremony by the Governor.

CAPTURE OF SINKAT.
LONDON, Feb. 14.—The capture of Sinkat, according to information now at hand, occurred on Friday last. The rebels after massacring the garrison started for Suakim.

BAKER PASHA'S OPINION.
CAIRO, Feb. 14.—Baker Pasha, in an interview said the garrison at Kassala should quickly make their escape and endeavor to reach Massowah, as to remain would be fatal.

GOVERNOR DEPOSED.
CAIRO, Feb. 14.—General Gordon telegraphs that he has deposed the Governor of Khartoum and has appointed Colonel Collogan in his stead.

VOTE OF CENSURE.
LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury's motion censuring the Government's Egyptian policy was carried by a vote of 181 to 81.

THE PROTEUS INQUIRY.

A Finding of the Court sent to the Senate.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The finding of the Proteus Court of Inquiry was transmitted to the Senate Wednesday afternoon. Lieutenant Garlington's conduct was briefly reviewed. The Court says: "It is due to him to say that in the general conduct of the expedition, prior to the loss of the ship, he displayed zeal, energy and efficiency, as well as afterwards, in successfully conducting his command through a long, perilous and laborious retreat in boats to a place of safety." The finding is chiefly devoted to General Hazen's organization of the expedition. The Court commends the care and attention he gave to this duty, but states that in many particulars, in some of the gravest moment, General Hazen failed in adequate comprehension of the necessities of the case and the measures and means essential to meet them. Nine errors are given in detail. They relate to the fitting out of the party and the instructions given Lieutenant Garlington. In concluding, the Court says: "While the foregoing grave errors and omissions are regarded as having either directly led, or largely contributed to the abortion of the expedition, but as they are all deemed to have been due to lack of wise provision and sound judgment in the exercise of widely administrative discretion, unattended by any wilful neglect or intentional dereliction of duty, the Court, after mature deliberation, is of opinion that no further proceedings before general court martial are called for."

The Mary Anderson Blackmail Case.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Dr. George H. Marshall was called up in the United States District Court. This is the case where Dr. Marshall is alleged to have attempted to blackmail Mary Anderson, the actress, by exposing for sale pictures of her in an almost nude condition, and is alleged to have demanded from her a large sum of money for suppressing them. Notwithstanding that Miss Anderson is in Europe, the case was commenced and several witnesses examined.

Paid December Wages.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The West Shore pay car arrived Wednesday morning. Several hundred employees of the North River Construction Company were paid December wages. No disturbance.

DR. WOOD.

A Theory Raised That He Was Perhaps Murdered.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—An old newspaper man, speaking of the death of the late Dr. Wood, says: "The manner of his death certainly was singular. My impression is that if the matter were followed up it would be found that there was some foul play. It is difficult to imagine how he came to be in so bad and so unfrequented a neighborhood as West and Morris streets at 12 o'clock at night. There are no ferries anywhere near, so he could not have gone there for the purpose of crossing the river. He knew that the neighborhood had a very bad name, robberies, shootings, and stabbings being often reported in it. I frequently have occasion to visit it myself during the day, but I certainly should not like to do so at night, and especially at midnight. How poor Wood came to be there at such a time is more than I can possibly understand. I strongly suspect, however, that he was enticed to the place to be robbed. There are no worse ruffians in New York than are to be found thereabout. A liquor dealer who saw Wood a few minutes before he fell into the river says two men were then with him, and the three appeared to be scuffling. I have made some inquiry about one of the two and am told that his character is very bad. I think if a thorough inquiry were made it would be found that Wood, who knew the bad as well as the good parts of New York as well as any man, did not go to the place where he lost his life without being inveigled to it, supposing his mind to have been clear. Weakness of sight is hardly a sufficient explanation. But for some reason there does not seem to be any desire to investigate."

Navigation on Lake Michigan.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 14.—The propellers Michigan and Wisconsin arrived safely, after remaining four days in the ice. The Michigan reached her regular moorings at 4 p. m., the Wisconsin coming in about ten hours later. When about four or five miles off Muskegon the passengers of the Michigan concluded to leave the vessel, and, accompanied by the clerk of the boat, made their way over the ice to Muskegon, and thence by rail to their places of destination. Capt. Prindle, of the Michigan, says that ice was passed during Friday and Saturday having a thickness ranging from fifteen to twenty feet and extending lake ward twenty to twenty-five miles, rendering navigation rather unsafe, to say nothing of the hardships connected therewith. Both of the propellers will leave for Milwaukee again at night. The wind at present is brisk from the northeast, with sleet falling. The ice has drifted into the lake, and the harbor is at present unobstructed.

Many Houses Robbed of Stair Carpets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Thieves stole the stair carpets in the Iroquois apartment house at No. 150 East Fifth street, between midnight and 3 o'clock Saturday morning. A similar robbery was committed at the Idaho, at No. 153 East Forty-eighth street, on Friday morning. Matches, a rope and a strap were left behind. Early in the week the apartment house at No. 305 East Eighty-fifth street was similarly robbed, and week before last the Arlington, at No. 150 East Forty-ninth street, and the apartment house at No. 316 East Fifty-second street also lost their stair carpets. So many stairs have been deprived of their carpets in the neighborhood indicated that housekeepers now use tacks, in addition to rods, to secure the carpets, and Captain Mount has ordered his police to arrest every one they see with a bundle after midnight.

The Sturges Case Dismissed.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Feb. 4.—The case of the State of Iowa against W. N. Sturges was called to-day in the District Court, but was dismissed, the prosecuting witness in the case, Francis J. Kennett, of Chicago, not appearing. The result appears to have been the outcome of an agreement between the parties interested. This was a case against Sturges, upon an indictment by the grand jury, charging him with having spirited 100,000 bushels of corn away from the Keokuk elevator upon which Kennett & Co. had advanced considerable money upon warehouse receipts. The case was one that had created considerable interest among Chicago grain commission men.

Trying to Fool a Ghost.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—There is quite a scare among the residents of Sag Harbor, Long Island, on account of an alleged ghost which makes its appearance in that village at night. It has been seen principally by women and children, who describe it as being a tall figure clad in a long white robe, and gliding along as if on wheels. It usually appears in the vicinity of the Catholic burying ground and disappears in the direction of the slaughter-house. During the past week the young men of the village, some of them dressed in female attire, tried to decoy the ghostly visitor within range of their shot guns, but it being a sensible ghost did not appear.

Weavers and Spinners Strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 14.—The weavers at the Crescent Mills have struck. The Crescent has 800 looms, employs 200 weavers, and makes fancy woolen dress and bleached goods. The trouble was caused by dissatisfaction at the cut down and by the increase of wages at the King Philip. They were all paid off a day in advance, and held a meeting voting to stay out until concessions were made. The spinners held a rousing meeting at which the general impression was that it would be advisable to extend the strike to the other mills soon. Deputations were appointed to visit Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Troy, Newark, Trenton and other cities.

Still Another Telegraph Company.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.—An application for a charter that may cause some competition among telegraph companies has been applied for at the State Department by the Western Pennsylvania Telegraph and Telephone Company, the capital of which is \$100,000. The business is to be confined to the western part of the State and portions of New York, Maryland, Ohio and West Virginia, with the head office at Pittsburgh. It is the intention of the company to commence active operations as soon as the charter is secured.

HOT SPRINGS.

The Medication City Between Two of Arkansas' Mountains.

The Process of Soaking and Steaming Ailing Humanity—A Banner Town of Combined Goodness and Badness.

[Cor. New York Times.]

The little city that has grown up around the springs is like no other place under the sun. It is a great hospital, with the patients forever sunning themselves on the sidewalks; it is a California mining town, with buildings springing up in a night, and the music of hammers and saws ringing everywhere; it is a progressive Yankee town in Massachusetts, with a good fire department, fine water-works, good city government, and a handsome brick opera-house; it is a very religious place, with a dozen or twenty churches of all denominations, twice as many ministers, and a great assortment of church fairs, socials and bible societies; it is a paradise of gamblers, with fifty faro banks open day and night, Sunday included; the moral tone of the place is kept up by a saloon to about every four inhabitants; it has a little police force dressed exactly in the New York uniform; it has three or four brass bands that seem to be playing day and night, and that make a specialty of being drawn through the principal streets in chariots every Sunday afternoon, playing "Tommy, make room for your uncle"; it has street-cars, gas-works, scores of electric lights, telephones, banks, daily newspapers, big hotels—all the attributes of civilization. It has 6,000 inhabitants and 6,000 or 8,000 visitors every year. There is a very heavy penalty for carrying concealed weapons, yet every man is a walking arsenal. In the streets are cowboys, tramps, city men from nearly every big American city, cripples, Chinamen, gamblers, Italians, and a choice assortment of the laziest and most insolent negroes that ever ornamented a southern town. It combines, in short, the characteristics of towns in New England, in California, in Texas, in Georgia, and in the free and enlightened commonwealth of Arkansas. It has so many very good points, counteracted by so many very bad points, that it would be the easiest thing in the world to write it up as the banner town of America, or to write it down as the worst hole in the world. To take a middle course between these extremes and describe it just as it is, (which is what I shall try to do), will be an undertaking of some magnitude.

AT THE SPRINGS.

As a natural wonder the Hot Springs deserve to rank with Niagara Falls and the Mammoth cave. No two people see these things alike; but to me to see fifty springs of hot water pouring forever out of the rocks is a greater curiosity than to see the Niagara river take its grand tumble. There are other hot springs in America, but none to compare with these in magnitude or heat. They all come out within a small space on the side of the Hot Springs mountain, and in most of them the water is so hot that a man would not care to dip his fingers in it more than once. Any of the springs will cook an egg in a very few minutes. People go across the street with their cans, fill them with water before breakfast, and return home and with this naturally hot water cook eggs, steep tea, and afterward wash the dishes. It is as pure and as tasteless as any water that bubbles from the earth, and excellent for cooking. After bathing in it a short time, (but not less than two or three weeks), the hair seems more than naturally charged with electricity; and you can go to any of the springs and drink glass after glass just as it comes out of the rock without the nausea that usually follows a draught of hot water.

But these are the only indications that the Hot Springs water contains any medicinal properties whatever; for it is entirely tasteless, and analyses have failed to discover any minerals except such as are found in all water. They have made the mistake here that is made in most cases of putting buildings over nearly all the springs—for visitors like to see the actual issuing of the water from the earth. But this can still be seen to some extent, for there are dozens of little outlets that are not counted, that pour their tin, steaming streams into the Hot Springs creek. This creek runs entirely through the valley, through the main street, and in places it is naturally walled with a curious black stone that I can call nothing but burned rock. It has certainly been burned in a volcano, and not very long ago. Some of it is soft enough to crumble in the hand, and the marks of fire are still upon it. Through this black rock the little rivulets trickle into the creek, every one of them steaming; and I have gone out into the street early on a frosty morning, when the whole place looked like a vast teakettle, with steam rising everywhere.

SURROUNDING SCENERY.

When nature got done making the Ozark mountains she seems to have had a dozen little mountaintops of assorted sizes left over, and these she scattered about "kinder permiskin like," as an Arkansaw man would say. Two of them landed here together, one subsequently being called the Hot Springs mountain and the other the West mountain. There are plenty more in this immediate vicinity, if anybody is getting up a collection of mountaintops, but these two, running together at their bases, form the Hot Springs valley. All the hot springs are in the Hot Springs mountain, within a quarter of a mile of each other. There are springs in the West mountain, but they are all cold. The two mountains are so close together you could stand on the summit of one and shoot a bird out of a tree on the summit of the other—provided you could shoot straight enough, and the bird would sit still. The valley between them is not more than a hundred feet wide, and through this runs the principal business street of Hot Springs. The stores are all on one side of it, for the other side is the base of the Hot Springs mountain, which belongs to the government, and there is nothing on it but bath-houses. The streets curve around between other mountains, nearly every street following the bed of a creek, and they are spreading in every direction till the map of the city looks like a portrait of a drunken devil-fish. The city being 700 feet above sea level, and the tops of the mountains must be 500 feet high. Their sides run almost straight

up, particularly the West mountain. So the back yards of all the stores are slices of mountain. I ate 50 cents' worth of indigestion this evening in a restaurant sitting by a back window that looked straight up the mountain-side through a thick forest. It isn't everywhere you can get mountain forest scenery served up with tough boiled ham.

IN THE BATH-TUB.

The bath houses are curious studies. The principal avenue runs north and south, and they monopolize the eastern side of it, at the foot of the Hot Springs mountain. There are about a dozen of them owned by individuals, but all paying tribute to the government. They extend from the Arlington hotel down to the postoffice block, nearly a quarter of a mile. In all the bath-houses the visitor realizes at once that he is in Arkansas, where the darkies believe that Massa's avocation emanates from them, not only from servitude but from any further necessity to wield a scrubbing brush or a broom. Some of the buildings, notably the New Rector and the Palace, are pretty wooden structures, neatly furnished. But there is not the air of cleanliness about any of them that there should be.

The routine for taking a bath is about the same in all of them. You are supposed, first of all, to have a physician's advice about bathing; but in the case of any person of ordinary strength this is not at all necessary. Local tradition tells you how very powerful the waters are, and how the first sensation on entering the tub is a gentle electric thrill, followed by a general feeling of elation. This is bosh. The first feeling is that the bath-tub is greasy and needs a good scrubbing. The sensations are exactly those of getting into a warm bath in your own house. If you go to a doctor he will tell you for \$5, to take the water at a temperature of 98 to 100 degrees, to stay in about ten minutes, and to drink, say a pint of the water while bathing. These directions he writes carefully out on a printed blank, you give the blank to your bathing attendant, he files it on an iron hook, and immediately forgets all about it. If you don't have a doctor's direction you soon find these things out for yourself. You have a comfortable little room to undress in, and immediately behind this is the room with the tub, in which some other fellow bathed ten minutes ago, and for which two or three are now waiting in the parlor. But you mustn't mind a little thing like that. There is a thermometer lying on the edge of the tub with which you can ascertain the temperature of the water; if it is much over 100 deg. you won't need any thermometer to tell you to jump out and let in some cold water. There is a small sand-glass running three minutes, by which you measure the length of your stay in the tub.

THE VAPOR CLOSET.

After spending your ten minutes or so in the water, you can, if you wish, or if your doctor directs, go into what is called the "vapor," a close closet into which the steam is conducted. This is utterly without ventilation, is perfectly dark, and you will not want to stay in it more than the usual two minutes. You come out, take another dose in the tub, and if you have nerve enough get under the cold shower, which immediately makes you feel like a prize fighter. Your attendant rubs you down with a Turkish towel, you dress and go into the parlor to cool off. There you will meet a dozen or twenty choice spirits, all mopping their heads with towels, and describing to each other with great minuteness the new and interesting phases of their different diseases. You will find that they represent every disease you ever heard of and a good many more, and that they are nearly all anxious to tell you about their "cases." If you are like most mortals you will for a time wish yourself in purgatory for a little recreation, but in a short time you become used to it and join with the others in laughing at the "tender-feet," who, having just arrived, are visibly frightened at the ugly sights. You discover that in the better bath-houses the tubs are coated with a surface as hard and smooth as glass, which cannot possibly contain any germs of disease; and you find that nine out of ten of the lame, halt and blind gathered about you are being relieved of their ailments, and that one by one they are disappearing, going home without their crutches.

THE NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

Sequel to the Extraordinary Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The young woman who shot Victor Crotin Andre on the platform of the elevated road at Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue, and afterward fatally shooting herself, has been identified as Miss Jennie H. Almy, a school teacher of No. 111 East Twenty-fifth street. She was twenty-four years of age, finely educated and of prepossessing appearance. It appears that Andre and Miss Almy first became acquainted last fall. The acquaintance soon ripened into love and a marriage contract was entered into, but for some reason Andre, a short time after, broke the engagement, and, despite the appeals of Miss Almy, he refused to renew the acquaintance, and finally declined to see her at all. This, it is supposed, preyed on the girl's mind, and led her to commit the crime. Andre, who after the shooting was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, was reported late this evening as being in a very critical position. Coroner Kennedy has been called to take his annual coroner's statement. The wounded man in his deposition acknowledges his acquaintance with Miss Almy, and said that the reason he broke off the engagement was because he had been told on good authority that she had been divorced. The physician in attendance upon Andre entertains but little hope of his recovery.

There are forty-three registered bowling clubs for ladies in New York and eight in Brooklyn, four of the latter having connection with young people's church societies, while there are any number of public places in New York where a private alley is reserved for lady patrons, writes a correspondent from the metropolis. Some of the older clubs for ladies have adopted a very comfortable, natty uniform of navy-blue flannel, very much like the lawn tennis costumes, save that the skirts are in the shape of very roomy pantaloons, the bottoms of which reach to the shoe tops, a most sensible dress, indeed. The Evangelical club, largely made up of Murray Hill ladies, gives fortnightly receptions at its elegantly fitted up alley, when gentlemen friends are admitted and invited to bowl.